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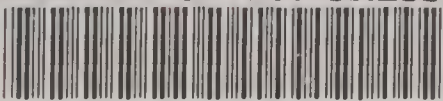
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Virginia. Committee on presentation of a copy
of Houdon's statue of Washington to the British Museum

THE PRESENTATION BY THE
PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA *of a*
Copy of HOUDON'S STATUE
OF GEORGE WASHINGTON *to the*
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Presented at
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
Thursday, June 30, 1921

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*The Presentation by the People of
Virginia of a Copy of Houdon's
Statue of George Washington
to the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland* ❀ ❀ ❀



HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Report of the Commission

To the General Assembly of Virginia:

That it might bear testimony to an ancient friendship, promote harmony and goodwill between the English-speaking nations, and worthily celebrate the conclusion of a hundred years of unbroken peace between England and America, the General Assembly of Virginia resolved in 1914 to present to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a bronze copy of Houdon's famous statue of George Washington. The necessary enactments were passed, the gift accepted, the statue cast by the Gorham Company, and the Commission was making its preparations to sail when the tempest of the World War broke over Europe and made such errands of peace impracticable.

After the conclusion of peace the long-delayed arrangements were resumed and completed, and on June 30, 1921, in the presence of an immense concourse, with much pomp and ceremony, the statue was presented and unveiled in historic Trafalgar Square. The presentation address was made by the chairman of the commission, President Henry Louis Smith, of Washington and Lee University, representing the Governor of Virginia; it was received in behalf of His Majesty's government by the Right Honorable, the Marquis Curzon, of Kedleston, and the statue, amid the cheers of the vast multitude which filled the great square and St. Martin's Lane, was unveiled by Miss Judith Brewer, daughter of one of the commissioners.

The act authorizing the presentation provided that the Commission should be composed of the Governor, who was authorized in case he could not act to appoint a personal representative, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the Clerk of the House of Delegates. These, at the time of the presentation, were as follows:

DR. HENRY LOUIS SMITH, President of Washington and Lee University, representing Hon. Westmoreland Davis, Governor, Chairman of the Commission.

B. F. BUCHANAN, Lieutenant-Governor.

RICHARD L. BREWER, JR., Speaker of the House of Delegates.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia.

Accompanying the commissioners were Mrs. Henry Louis Smith, Mrs. R. L. Brewer, Miss Judith Brewer, Mrs. John W. Williams, and John W. Williams, Jr. The whole party, accepting a formal invitation extended before their departure, were the official guests of the British government from June 25th to July 4th at the Carlton Hotel.

The Commission, sailing from New York on the *Lapland*, June 11th, reached Plymouth on Sunday, June 19th, where they were met by government officials and shown every possible courtesy, arriving in London that night. On Monday the delegation, as their first official act, called upon Ambassador Harvey, and extended to him a formal invitation to be present on June 30th, and take part in the presentation ceremonies. They did not, however, see him again during their entire stay in England.

On Tuesday, June 21st, the party were the guests of the Sulgrave Institution at the formal opening of Sulgrave Manor, the old Washington homestead, in Northamptonshire. It was an eventful day and a charming journey, and the Commission wishes to record its appreciation of the many courtesies shown by Mr. John A. Stewart, president, Mr. A. B. Humphrey, secretary, and Mr. Perrin, the London representative of the Sulgrave Institution.

As the period of official entertainment did not begin till June 25th, the party visited Edinburgh and the Scotch Highlands, and returning to London on Saturday took possession of the sumptuous apartments reserved for them at the Carlton Hotel.

The appended programs of the daily entertainments between June 25th and July 4th will give some idea of the lavishness and zeal of our hosts, but no list of entertainments, however splendid, could reveal the universal friendliness, the unaffected democratic cordiality, the overflowing hospitality which made the events and experiences of the next ten days as unique as they were unforgettable.

Mr. J. Conway Davies, head of the Hospitality Division of the British government, was at once our expert guide, our charming companion, and our infallible encyclopedia of British etiquette.

At the Carlton our party had its special table, waiters, and menus, while every one connected with the great hotel seemed to take special pleasure in showing special attentions to the "Virginia Delegation."



KING GEORGE V.

A few of the more outstanding social events were as follows:

The special reception given to the delegation by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on June 27th. Here all feelings of awe and strangeness were at once removed by the democratic cordiality of their Majesties. King George's merry humor, his keen interest in and knowledge of American affairs, his enthusiastic praise of former Ambassador Davis, his ever-recurring expressions of friendliness toward America, and his cordial appreciation of Virginia's action, combined with a vivacity and intellectual alertness for which his pictures had not prepared us, not only turned a formal ceremony into a charming visit, but entirely transformed our conceptions of royalty in general and of King George in particular.

These impressions were deepened by the special reception given by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, to the four commissioners at York House a day later. The charming modesty, simplicity, and unaffected democracy of the boy-prince made a deep impression on the party and explained the idolatrous enthusiasm of the people for their future king.

The Lord Mayor of London and his most gracious lady gave the party a formal luncheon in the great hall of the Mansion House with many distinguished guests.

The English-Speaking Union gave us an imposing luncheon with four or five hundred covers, at which Hon. Winston Churchill presided, and Lady Astor was among the speakers.

Dr. Peter Giles, Master of Immanuel College of the University of Cambridge, gave the Virginia party a formal luncheon in the historic dining-hall of the University.

At the conclusion of the presentation exercises of the 30th a government luncheon of exceptional magnificence was given at the Hotel Carlton, with a long array of England's most distinguished leaders as guests and Lord Lee, of Fareham, as presiding officer.

Teas, receptions, and garden parties were given by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lady Darwin, Hon. and Mrs. Fortescue, the American University Union, and by Lady Astor at Cliveden. Two theater parties, with specially arranged visits to Hampton Court, Windsor Palace, Eton, Westminster Abbey, and other noted places, a marvelous trip up the Thames, an *al fresco* dinner at Maiden Head, and other courtesies innumerable filled every day

of our stay with fresh evidences of British friendship and hospitality.

Especial mention, however, must be made of the formal dinners with fifty guests at each which were given by Lady Markham and Lady Astor at their wonderful London homes. Here was assembled a bewildering array of the greatest personages in England, the splendor of the function in each case only outdone by the charming friendliness of these two lovely examples of English and American womanhood. In fact of all the memories of our wonderful experience of British hospitality none lie nearer our hearts than that of these two charming women who seemed to adopt the "Virginia party" as near relatives.

The climax, of course, of the whole visit was reached in the stately presentation exercises in Trafalgar Square at 12 o'clock on Thursday, June 30th. The day was perfect and the vast square with its adjoining areas packed with countless thousands from every quarter.

The speech of presentation by the chairman of the Commission and the response by Marquis Curzon, of Kedleston, printed elsewhere in this pamphlet, were delivered in the National Gallery, in front of which, on its marble pedestal, the statue stood covered with English and American flags. It was a notable assembly of England's greatest men and women, with twenty Union and Confederate Veterans directly in front of the speakers, and the breathless attention and repeated applause bore testimony to their appreciation of Virginia's gift and her plea for Anglo-American friendship.

Immediately following the addresses the statue was unveiled amid thunders of applause, and the Virginia delegation, with a distinguished company of invited guests, adjourned to the Carlton for the magnificent government luncheon given in honor of the event.

On July 4th, after the close of the formal visit, the party made a short trip, at its own expense, to France and Switzerland, sailed from Havre on July 20th, reaching Montreal on the 30th, where again every possible courtesy was extended by the officials, and thence via New York dispersed to their respective homes.

In closing this brief and inadequate report your Commission wishes again to bear testimony to the amazing hospitality of the British government and their deep appreciation of Virginia's

action; to the unaffected and democratic cordiality of the English nobility; to the warm friendship for America which was everywhere apparent, and to the universal and almost affectionate kindness of everybody from the King and Queen to the humblest railway porter.

We cannot but believe that our visit and Virginia's gift contributed something toward that Anglo-American friendship and co-operation upon which, more than upon any other one factor, the future peace and harmony of the world now depend.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY LOUIS SMITH, *Chairman*,

B. F. BUCHANAN,

RICHARD L. BREWER, JR.,

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

Presentation and Acceptance

Address of
DR. HENRY LOUIS SMITH,
*President of Washington and Lee University and Chairman
of the Virginia Commission.*

Seven long and eventful years ago, that she might fittingly celebrate the close of a century of unbroken peace and give expression to her equally unbroken friendship, the Commonwealth of Virginia, by unanimous action of her legislature, resolved to present to the government and people of Great Britain this bronze statue of her most illustrious son.

Little did she realize in those days of deceptive tranquility, that the resistless forces of world development were even then preparing another and sublimer celebration—and culmination—of that century of peace.

Little did we dream that before our tribute of love could cross the seas our ancient friendship would be re-cemented and glorified by comradeship in suffering and partnership in noble deeds.

Those early days of 1914 seem already strange and mythical and far away. A world-wide and aggressive campaign of slander and detraction, re-enforced by the success of German competition and the results of the Boer war, had produced a world-wide feeling of uneasiness as to England's future. Even her friends had begun to wonder whether there might not be some truth in the confident German assertion that long years of ease and sloth and luxury had rotted out the old English heart of oak and disintegrated the bonds that held her vast and polyglot empire together.

Yet here, as often in similar times of crisis, the amazing and incredible happened, when the normal and expected would have bankrupted civilization.

The swift and marvelous awakening of the old English spirit at its best, eager for every imaginable sacrifice; the stubborn heroism and amazing unity of her whole population; the scientific skill and inconceivable speed with which all England was transformed into a vast military work shop; the revelation of inventive genius and scientific efficiency and resistless energy never dreamed of before; the splendid and passionate loyalty with which her far-flung colonies swarmed across the seas and threw themselves into the fires of hell to save their imperiled Motherland—this no human wisdom could have predicted, no mere logic can account for. It was a modern miracle wrought as of old by the will and purpose of almighty God, the affirmative answer of the human spirit to the call of the divine.

And as the true meaning and vast issues of the mighty conflict slowly revealed themselves to the American people a no less amazing drama was enacted on our side of the Atlantic.

A stubbornly isolated and peace-loving nation, her politics often dominated by English-hating hyphenates, her intellectuals kneeling with unanimous devotion at the shrine of German culture, her whole people fattening beyond imagination on the profits of other people's wars—this was the America transformed almost over-night into a nation of a hundred million war-crusaders, her domestic quarrels forgotten, her hyphens obliterated, her

war-profits cast aside, her whole people from the lakes to the gulf on fire with a fury of battle-ardor and a unanimity of self-sacrifice never known before in American history—this was the long-delayed but glorious answer of American to the call of the world's need.

But of deeper significance to humanity than this spiritual rebirth of England and America has been their celebration of a hundred years of peace by the heartfelt renewal of their ancient and unforgotten kinship.

When German militarism, nurtured to giant strength and satanic ferocity, was hacking its bloody way thru France and Belgium, when the night of medieval tyranny seemed settling back upon the earth, when the hopes and institutions and blood-bought liberties of Anglo-Saxon civilization hung trembling in the balance, then these two great Anglo-Saxon empires, waked by the spirit of God as from an evil dream, realized their essential unity, the littleness of their past and present differences, the height and depth and strength of their old-time kinship. Fighting and dying side by side they learned, for all time we trust, that blood—warm, living, sacrificial, brothers' blood—is thicker far than water.

It was a kindly providence, therefore, that by delaying Virginia's gift has so glorified and hallowed it. And surely no commission was ever entrusted with a more precious token, a more urgent plea, or a more congenial message.

Its chairman is a most unworthy spokesman, yet there is a certain fitness in his selection, for he represents an institution of learning whose history is interwoven from the beginning with that of Washington and of the old colonial days when England and America were one.

Founded in 1749 under the British crown, it was deliberately chosen by George Washington to bear his name and utilize his wealth that learning might temper and uplift his country's newfound liberty.

After the wreck and ruin of the civil war it was refounded and rebuilt by Washington's great kinsman, the immortal leader of the Confederate armies, who, having no money, gave himself to the institution and endowed it forever with his matchless example, his sacred dust, and his incomparable name.

Across its velvet lawn the benignant figure of Washington looks down upon the chapel and tomb of Lee.

Within that sacred shrine, on the right of Virginia's holy of holies, is Peale's splendid portrait of George Washington in the scarlet uniform of a British officer as he fought with Braddock. On the left is the majestic figure of his fellow-rebel, Robert Edward Lee, in full Confederate grey. And over each regal head, their battle-fields forgotten in a common homage to the mighty dead, droops a cluster of glorious flags, all dear to Virginia's heart. The stars and bars of the vanished Confederacy, that hallowed flag of memory and tears, the stars and stripes of the re-United States, with not a rent remaining, and the meteor flag of England, the world's chief symbol and promoter of law and ordered liberty.

Outgrown antagonisms, forgotten enmities, temporary defeats, apparent disloyalties, transient and unimportant political alignments, all submerged



WESTMORELAND DAVIS

Governor of Virginia

in a higher allegiance, all bearing witness to the essential unity and magnanimity of the Anglo-Saxon race, its ability to forgive without forgetting, its innate reverence for the supremacy of the individual conscience over all lesser loyalties!

Virginia's Gift

It is in the spirit of this hallowed shrine that Virginia has selected the gift that accompanies her message of love.

In this spirit as her messengers we hereby present to the government and people of Great Britain this bronze likeness of one who forsook her flag, rejected her sovereignty, and fought against her king. And with splendid and characteristic magnanimity she answers the challenge by placing this one-time rebel on a pedestal amid the mighty monuments and memories of Trafalgar Square.

Glory of English art*, the gathered treasures of a thousand years of culture; glory of English manhood, with stirring memories of Copenhagen and Trafalgar and the Nile; greater glory of English womanhood, gladly dying, in loneliness and obscurity, that her country's cause might live!

A tiny bit of bronze in this goodly company, yet it represents the best Virginia has to give, the flower and fruit of our western civilization, the embodiment of our Anglo-Saxon ideals of manhood and character, that immortal product of English ancestry and American rearing, George Washington, Father and Founder of our American republic.

In his matchless character were combined and concentrated the qualities and characteristics of both England and America at their best.

In habitual reserve, assured authority, and quick resentment of personal indignities, he was an English aristocrat of the highest type. Yet among naked savages and wilderness pioneers his ready fellowship and cordial American democracy made him a universal favorite. His English love of home was only equaled by his American devotion to little children.

A knightly cavalier and polished courtier in social circles, he was from his very boyhood a most rigid Puritan in sobriety, chastity, and uncompromising fidelity to duty.

His Anglo-Virginian hospitality, free and open-handed to the verge of extravagance, was made possible by his energy in business affairs and his executive ability as a money-maker.

A soldier from his youth, lifted to the heights of military glory, he ever hated war and subordinated the military to the civil power.

To the dogged courage and grim determination of his fighting English forbears he added the impetuous daring and quick resourcefulness of the American pioneer.

The splendid leadership with which he won his country's independence was, if possible, surpassed by the patience and diplomatic skill and far-seeing statesmanship with which, through toilsome and trying years, he solved the problems and laid the foundations of the new republic.

* The site of the Washington statue is immediately in front of the National Gallery, near the monuments to Lord Nelson and Edith Cavell.

And when to these is added his purity of motive, his entire freedom from selfishness and personal ambition, his lofty serenity in times of defeat and disaster, and his sublime and unwavering trust in a higher power, no wonder that he seems set apart as a superior being, hardly formed of human clay.

As such a character enriches and ennobles the whole world, so does such a memorial add lustre and distinction even to Trafalgar Square.

And as these restless tides of cosmopolitan humanity ebb and flow through this throbbing heart of England's empire, may these Anglo-Saxon monuments, now and forever, teach to a groping and bewildered world these uplifting Anglo-Saxon lessons:

That all true greatness, whether of an individual or of a nation, is always and forever *moral*, never merely material; that the ultimate test and unerring measure of human civilization is not its wealth or commerce, but the characters it produces; that the most momentous question confronting Britain and America today is not what we have nor what we will get, but what we are and what our children will become.

Virginia's Message.

This is Virginia's glorious gift to Great Britain, and with Virginia's gift goes her whole heart. Her messengers are but a tiny group, lost amid the swarming thousands hurrying across the Atlantic, and she speaks through a single insignificant human voice, scarce heard among the devilish cries of hate that fill the world today, but they are the messengers and messages of love, the only rebuilder of our wrecked and prostrate world.

And love, in spite of its temporary eclipse, is still omnipotent and eternal, the sweetest thing in the world, the most contagious thing in the world, the mightiest thing in the world; and as earth's restless oceans swing to and fro to the changing moon, so shall earth's restless millions yet ebb and flow responsive to her divine control.

It is in fulfilment of this high mission that we bring to the government and people of Great Britain assurance of the undivided fellowship and ever-increasing friendship not only of our beloved Virginia, mother of States and statesmen, but of the equally undivided South, and of the great body of our American citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We confidently assure you that the shrill cries of hate you sometimes hear are but the clamor of a narrow and turbulent shore-line, not the voice of the great deep that lies beyond.

We rejoice that a thousand ties are every day binding more closely together our gigantic and peace-loving democracies.

With our unmatched English tongue now clearly destined to become the chief treasury and vehicle of the world's civilization; with our wealth of English literature, centering in and radiating from our blessed English Bible; with our common reverence for the purity of womanhood, the sanctity of the home, and the rights of the weak; with our common admiration for unselfishness and the spirit of service, our universal Anglo-Saxon instinct for justice and passion for liberty, our common recognition of the imperative

of conscience, the rights of the individual, the fatherhood of God, and the essential brotherhood of man—with these multiplied and mighty bonds, so recently softened in the furnace of a common suffering and welded anew on the hard anvil of war, this is a world friendship that has come to stay, and may the God of England and America doom to speedy destruction every effort and agency that attempts to weaken or undermine it.

To this assurance of abiding friendship, in which all America joins, Virginia would add, to her sorrowing and heavy-laden motherland, a message of sympathy and hope peculiarly her own.

She too has known the hellish aftermath of war, its shattered industries, its new-made graves, its appalling problems of social and economic reconstruction.

Her present happiness and prosperity confirm these inspiring truths, which she learned amid the chaos and sorrows of 1865 and would share with the sorely stricken England of 1921.

That the money and ships and machinery destroyed by war are not the essentials of permanent treasures of human civilization but only its tools and trappings, already on their way to the scrapheap. That a nation's richest assets are the faith and courage and constancy of its citizens. That while vegetables grow best in sunshine and balmy air, these finer growths of manhood and womanhood are blighted by too much sun and multiply without limit in times of storm and darkness.

In these invisible but priceless assets, piled high in the bank of heaven, England is today immeasurably rich, in spite of her huge debts and tragic losses; and they will yet, as in Virginia's case, bear ample dividends of future peace and wealth and happiness to heal the wounds of war.

Virginia's Plea.

But friendly messages, however sincere, cannot salvage the wreckage of world-wide war, not can memorials to the dead, however imposing, heal the wounds and solve the problems of the living. For love is barren and friendship but an empty word if they are not translated into practical helpfulness.

Let me, therefore, representing not only my own beloved State and the thinking millions of America, but the heart and hope of a troubled world, add to our words of love this urgent plea—*That the English-Speaking nations of the world, so recently united in war, unite again for the more complex tasks of peace, and in closest and most unselfish co-operation, enter at once upon a joint program of world leadership and reconstruction.*

Never has the world been so full of human misery. Never have the cries of the suffering risen from so many lands in so many languages in such a chorus of universal pain. Never have so many nations groaned and staggered under such intolerable burdens of poverty and debt and famine and disease.

And never have war's hellish cruelties bred such a world-wide harvest of devilish hatreds. From the lofty heroisms and self-sacrifice of three years ago, the nations have slidden back into the old foul mire of isolation and jealousy and savage greed, while the rampant nationalism of today



DR. HENRY LOUIS SMITH

*President Washington and Lee University
Chairman representing His Excellency the Governor*

seems rather aggressive hatred of another's land than love and self-sacrifice for one's own.

Never has the complex machinery of civilization been so completely broken down, its governments shattered, its institutions dissolved, its ancient creeds and standards abandoned.

Earth's leaders are dismayed and bewildered, its ignorant millions everywhere in hysterical and unreasoning revolt.

Our modern civilization, tottering on the brink of the abyss, cries aloud for sympathy and practical help, for wise and firm restraint, for enlightened and unselfish leadership.

In our present period of selfish nationalism and moral reaction it has actually become the fashion to defend brute selfishness with a protective armor of cynicism, and to sneer at international altruism as mawkish sentimentality.

As an active participant in the great movement, I positively affirm that it was neither hate nor fear that swept our peace-loving nation into war, but a tidal wave of moral indignation that would not allow us to stand idly by and see civilization murdered before our eyes. Speaking in behalf of a hundred thousand other American parents who gave their sons to the supreme sacrifice, and of five million more who, with equal consecration, risked the same irreparable loss, I declare that we sent our sons not to protect America but to rescue humanity. From months of intimate contact with young Americans training daily for the battlefields of Europe, I can confidently assert of our American college boys that they crossed the ocean with the consecrated zeal of crusaders to the rescue of the holy sepulchre.

Those were days when selfishness and greed disappeared in the pure white flame of an altar fire. Would God that the English-speaking nations might rise again and forever to those lofty heights of international co-operation for the common good!

Long since has mankind learned the value of the Golden Rule in the crowded life of a community; that selfish individualism defeats its own ends; that sacrifice for others enriches both giver and receiver.

We are now learning in a thousand forms of co-operative industry that the Golden Rule is also good business, that selfish and self-seeking individualism is the road to failure, that friendly co-operation increases the productivity and happiness of all.

Why should these priceless lessons, learned at the cost of long years of individual and business warfare, be thrown aside in the fields of international politics?

Why should the English-speaking nations, with a wrecked world to be rebuilt, stand idly and selfishly and ineffectively apart till the fires of anarchy make their task impossible? Surely never in human history has an imperial race been confronted with such a combination of manifest fitness and sublime opportunity.

Even amid the devastation of the world war, not a single English-speaking nation has seen its government overthrown, its territory ravaged, or its eco-

conomic machinery wrecked by revolution. As a group they are industrially more able to rebuild the world than ever in their history.

They are today incomparably the wealthiest group of nations in the history of the world. In spite of their individual debts and losses they probably hold more wealth at their disposal today than before the war—wealth which, if wisely invested, could both lift a bankrupt world into profitable production and at the same time still further enrich its owners.

Their power today in world politics is as conspicuous as their wealth. If united in a common purpose no power on earth could seriously hinder, far less successfully oppose, their joint program. And they are not only at peace with each other, but are warm friends and recent allies, with a common language for immediate and universal inter-communication.

They are also, as a group, the most enlightened, scientific, and progressive of all the nations of the earth, owning and controlling the great inventions which have given to mere man almost supernatural powers.

With a common racial kinship, a common religion, and similar ideals of character and conduct, obeying the same general code of laws, accustomed to the same modes of self-government, and utilizing the same methods of business organization, they constitute today the most homogeneous group of nations ever known on earth.

Their instinct for justice and fair play, their universal capacity for sympathy and pity, their habitual generosity and regard for the weak, their religion of brotherhood and unselfish service, and their long and successful experience in guiding and developing backward races—all these, as if by the planning of divine wisdom, have especially fitted the Anglo-Saxon nations for rehabilitating a wrecked and bewildered world.

But civilization's worst malady today is not its huge debts, its staggering losses, or its mere economic disorganization. It is Bolshevism, the tyranny of the unintelligent, the revival of the devil-doctrine that might makes right, if it be only this time the might of the many against the few. This is the disease, epidemic and contagious, that now threatens its very life and a clear conception of its nature and origin will prove that none but the Anglo-Saxon nations can now arrest its fatal progress.

Our human civilization, working its way against human greed and selfishness, is like some mighty sailing vessel striving to reach port in the teeth of the wind, yet compelled to utilize for its forward motion the very forces whose constant pressure it must oppose and overcome. In such a case direct progress is impossible. Like a vast pendulum the ship must sweep back and forth, always approaching its true path with such accumulated momentum as to leave it forever unless the wisdom and skill of the mariners can again halt its progress and change its direction.

Thus for four hundred years, gathering irresistible momentum, modern civilization has been swinging from the intolerable despotism of the middle ages toward universal democracy. Amid world-wide tumult and incessant revolt, the power hitherto wielded by the few has been steadily transferred to the many in ever widening circles. As long as the diffusion of intelligence and morality kept pace with this rapid diffusion of power, the sum total

of human welfare and happiness steadily increased with the progress of democracy till the very name became a religion.

But the furious actions and reactions of the world war checked all the processes of education and religion, unchained everywhere the devils of hate and greed and cruelty, and hurled the millions back toward savagery, while at the same time by shattering all forms and institutions of human authority it transferred to these unprepared millions the fatal gifts of power without knowledge and liberty without self-control.

This is the darkest cloud on the world's horizon today, this is the deadly fear that grips the stoutest heart—that the fate of Russia shall overtake our western world, that our blood-bought rights and liberties, the precious institutions we have so painfully built, the priceless assets we have accumulated through toil and tears, shall be trampled into the mire by the ignorant and unthinking.

In this imminent crisis the Anglo-Saxon nations, and these alone, are able to teach these groping and experimenting masses the true meaning of democracy.

Their specialty is combining liberty with law, diffusing intelligence among all classes, subordinating military to civil authority, and training all to attend their ends by argument rather than force, while they alone, of all earth's races, have the present power to arrest the processes of destruction and hold these restless millions in check till they and their nascent governments have gained experience and stability.

We boast of our Anglo-Saxon capacity for organization. Why not use it for this most stupendous of all tasks?

We are proud of our economic wisdom and scientific efficiency. Why shall we go on talking war and building battleships for a world that is homeless and naked and famine-stricken? Why not prove our claims and fill our coffers by manufacturing and distributing what earth's millions want?

We claim to lead the world in the difficult art of ordered and law-abiding self-government. Why can we not teach and guide these bewildered millions and save them from impending self-destruction?

Amid these stately memorials of our heroic dead who gave their lives for others, let Christian England and Christian America, with unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of righteousness, re-dedicate themselves to the advancement of human welfare.

That increasing intercommunication should increase international hatred, that the gains of research and the wonders of invention should be forever prostituted to the arts of murder, that we should bankrupt ourselves paying war's dread tuition fees of blood and tears and taxes, yet with childish obstinacy refuse to learn her lesson, that we should with endless and futile toil save and build that war may waste and destroy, and stagger to our daily tasks under its hellish and unnecessary burdens, that we should forever rear our homes and cities for the torch and our precious children for the slaughter-pen—this is the sum of all human folly and wickedness.

It is unreasonable, unthinkable, intolerable; and with the help of our newly enfranchised womanhood shall yet be made impossible.



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The Right Honorable, the EARL OF CURZON
K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

The art of co-operative self-government in and among our huge and crowded populations shall yet emerge from its crude and experimental infancy. Our giant newborn democracies shall yet outgrow this child-era of unreasoning fickleness and credulous ignorance and infantile hysteria, and become mature and sane and wise and self-controlled.

The present clouds and darkness are the morning not the evening twilight of our human civilization. In spite of morning clouds and morning storms and the crude incompleteness of morning work, the spirit of national friendship and co-operation is working its daily miracles among the hearts of men, and this old earth of ours, battle-scarred, crime-stained, tear-drenched, tempest-tossed, and never more tempest-tossed and tear-drenched than now, is yet rolling her darkened continents out of our present hatreds and horrors toward that blessed, tho far-off noontday, when love and brotherhood shall be the law of human life and sacrifice and service the test and measure of human greatness.

*Address of***THE RIGHT HONORABLE, THE EARL OF CURZON,***K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Accepting Virginia's Gift.*

I suppose that the features of Washington as depicted in that historic statue—features so calm, so dignified, so noble—are better known than the form and features of any man in the world, with the possible exception of the first Napoleon. Probably more speeches have been made about Washington than about any human being who ever lived, with the possible exception of Bobby Burns. No one would have hated this more than Washington himself.

Why do we as Englishmen gladly welcome the statue of Washington? It is because he was a great Englishman, one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived; because though he fought us and vanquished us, he was fighting for ideals and principles which were as sacred to us as they were to the American people, and which were embedded in the very fibers of our common race. The defeat that he inflicted upon us was our gain; he laid the foundations of a structure which we could never have laid, and which required for its accomplishment the genius of an emancipated race. One of the remarkable things in reading the history of Washington was that his merits were recognized by Englishmen even in his lifetime. I have always thought it a moving thing that when the great man died and the news of his death was borne across the waters, the British fleet flying at anchor lowered their flags to half-mast in honor of the illustrious dead.

What was it that made this man one of the greatest personalities of all time? The answer lay in his personality and in his achievement. His personality represented integrity of character, nobility of soul, modesty and dignity of demeanor, and sagacity of judgment in a degree rarely combined in any human being. To deal only with his political achievements, Washington created a government and made a nation. He became ruler not by birth or inheritance, not by accident; not by right of conquest, but by the free choice of a unanimous people. Rarely, if ever, had there been a nobler life, rarely if ever had there been a more comely or more gracious death.

Washington found himself in Trafalgar Square alongside the fiery Napier, the noble-minded Havelock, the heroic Gordon; and the glorious Nelson looked down upon the wonderful gathering. If the spirits of the departed could revivify and reimburse the bronze or the marble effigies, if in the stillness of the night they could hold converse, what a symposium there would be! Three gave their lives for their country, one added a province to a great empire, the other added a great empire to the world. Of each it could be said that the mainspring of his life and action was duty; of all of them it could be said that their lives enriched the records of mankind.

It is a mark of the fact that the two branches of the great English-speaking race are now and henceforth indissolubly one. It is now more

than a hundred years since we last fought, and that conflict was one of which none of us are proud and of which some of us are very much ashamed. We can never fight again. I should like to add that we can never quarrel again. We ought never to quarrel again. The idea is such that if anybody got up on a public platform and uttered it in this country he would be hooted from the place. I believe and hope that the same sentiments prevail in your country. But not merely can your nation and mine engage never to fight and never to quarrel; we can do a great deal to prevent other nations from fighting. That, I submit, is the main function and duty that lies upon us in the future. It is by the example we set, by the common sacrifices that we have endured and are prepared to endure again, by the friendly counsel and co-operation of our ambassadors and statesmen, by the resolute determination of our people, by the influence of the press of both countries—and would that greater restraint were sometimes put upon it, whether it be on one side or the other—it is by these influences that we should endeavor to see that the peace of the world is insured. It is a great and powerful weapon that is in the hands of these two great nations, and if our use of it is inspired by the temperate judgment, the lofty nobility of soul, and the unselfish purpose of George Washington, we ought to be able to use that weapon for the inestimable advantage of mankind.

Entertainment

The daily programmes were as follows:

Saturday, 25th June, 1921

- 1:00 P. M. Luncheon at the Carlton Hotel.
- 2:30 P. M. Departure from Carlton Hotel for Hampton Court Palace.
- 3:00 P. M. Arrival at Hampton Court Palace.

The party will be met at Hampton Court Palace by Mr. A. Preedy. Mr. Ernest Law will conduct the party around the Palace.

- 4:30 P. M. Departure from Hampton Court Palace.
- 6:45 P. M. Dinner at Carlton Hotel.
- 8:15 P. M. Attend performance of "The League of Nations," at the new Oxford theatre.

Sunday, 26th June, 1921

- 10:15 A. M. Attend morning service at Westminster Abbey.

Monday, 27th June, 1921

- 10:30 A. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for Buckingham Palace.
- 11:00 A. M. Reception by His Majesty, the King, at Buckingham Palace.
- 12:00 Noon. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for Windsor by the following route:

Pall Mall	Hammersmith Broadway
The Mall	Chiswick Road
Constitution Hill	Buntford
Hyde Park Corner	Hounslow
Knightsbridge	Staines
High Street, Kensington	Old Windsor
Hammersmith Road	

- 1:00 P. M. Arrival at Windsor.
- 1:15 P. M. Luncheon at the White Hart Hotel.
- 2:30 P. M. Visit Windsor Castle.

The party will be conducted around the Castle by Mr. G. Miles, Inspector of the Castle.

- 4:00 P. M. Visit Eton College.
- 5:00 P. M. Departure from Eton College for London by the following route:

Slough	Hounslow
Cranford	(Proceeding then as above.)

6:00 P. M. Arrival at Carlton Hotel.

Dinner by Lady Markham, at 47 Portland Place, W. I.

Tuesday, 28th June, 1921

9:30 A. M. Departure from Carlton Hotel for the Tower of London by the following route:

Strand	St. Paul's Cathedral
Fleet street	Mansion House

10:00 A. M. Arrival at the Tower of London.

Inspection of the Tower.

11:30 A. M. Departure from the Tower of London for the Carlton Hotel by the following route:

Mansion House	Oxford street
Cheapside	Regent street
Holborn	

12:00 Noon. Arrival at the Carlton Hotel.

12:15 P. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for York House.

12:30 P. M. Reception by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, at York House.

1:15 for 1:30 P. M. Luncheon by the English-Speaking Union at the Hyde Park Hotel.

(The Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M. P., in the chair.)

4:00 P. M. Departure from Carlton Hotel for Admiral's House.

(Near Hampstead Tube station.)

4:15 P. M. Tea with the Hon. John and Mrs. Fortescue, Admiral's House, Hampstead.

7:30 for 8:00 P. M. Dinner by the Pilgrim's Club at the Hotel Victoria.

Wednesday, 29th June, 1921

9:00 A. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for Cambridge by the following route:

Finchley	Stevenage
Barnet	Baldock
Hatfield	Royston

11:00 A. M. Arrival at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The party will be received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (Dr. Peter Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge).

Dr. Giles will conduct the party around the University Library.



TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Nelson Monument, London, England—also National Gallery

1:00 P. M. Luncheon with the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Giles in the Picture Gallery, Emmanuel College.

The following points of interest in Cambridge will be visited:

King's College Chapel	St. John's College
Queen's College	Christ's College
Clare College	The Backs
Trinity College	

4:30 P. M. Departure from Cambridge for London by the above route.

6:30 P. M. Arrival at the Carlton Hotel.

Thursday, 30th June, 1921

12:00 Noon. Unveiling Ceremony of the replica of the Houdon Statue of George Washington in Trafalgar Square.

(Entrance to the reserved enclosure and room via the east gate of the National Gallery.)

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of the Washington and Lee University, representing the Governor of Virginia, will present the gift.

The Earl Curzon, of Kedleston, K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will accept the gift on behalf of His Majesty's government.

12:40 P. M. Miss Judith Brewer will perform the unveiling ceremony.

1:00 for 1:15 P. M. Government luncheon at the Carlton Hotel.

(The Right Hon., the Lord Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B., in the chair.)

4:15 P. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for Speaker's Court.

4:30 P. M. Tea with the Right Hon., the Speaker, in the Speaker's Library.

The gentlemen of the party will subsequently be conducted to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons.

Dinner by Lady Astor.

Friday, 1st July, 1921

11:00 A. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for the Guildhall by the following route:

Strand	Cannon street
Fleet street	Queen street
St. Paul's Cathedral	King street

11:30 A. M. Visit Guildhall, where the delegation will be received by Sir Bannister Fletcher.

The following places will be inspected:

The Library The Art Gallery

1:15 P. M. Departure for the Mansion House.

1:30 P. M. Luncheon with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

The following route will be taken on the return journey:

Cheapside	New Oxford street
Newgate street	Shaftsbury avenue
Holborn	Haymarket

4:15 P. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for the American University Union, 50 Russell Square.

4:30 P. M. Tea at the American University Union (Dr. T. G. MacLean).

5:30 P. M. Return to the Carlton Hotel.

7:00 P. M. Dinner at the Carlton Hotel.

8:15 P. M. Attend performance of the Russian Ballet at Princes Theatre.

Saturday, 2nd July, 1921

11:00 A. M. Departure from the Carlton Hotel for Maidenhead by the following route:

Hammersmith	Slough
Brentford	Taplow
Colnbrook	

1:00 P. M. Luncheon at the Riviera Hotel, Maidenhead.

2:00 P. M. Departure from Maidenhead for Henley via Hurley.
Henley Regatta.

4:00 P. M. Departure from Henley for Taplow by the following route:

Maidenhead	Hurley
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4:30 P. M. Tea at Lady Astor's house, Cliveden, where the party will be received by Mr. and Mrs. Phipps.

5:30 P. M. Departure from Cliveden for Maidenhead.

7:00 P. M. Dinner at the Riviera Hotel, Maidenhead.

9:00 P. M. Departure from Maidenhead for London by the above route.

10:30 P. M. Arrival at the Carlton Hotel.

Sunday, 3rd July, 1921

10:15 A. M. Attend morning service at St. Paul's.

3:00 P. M. Tour of London.

Monday, 4th July, 1921

10:00 A. M. Departure.

Historical Data

Correspondence

Legislative Enactments.

An ACT to provide for celebration of a century of peace among the English-speaking peoples.

Approved March 25, 1904.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the seventeenth day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, being the one hundreth anniversary of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the Treaty of Ghent, be observed in this State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and for that purpose the said day shall be a public holiday.

2. That, throughout this State, at twelve o'clock noon, on the said seventeenth day of February, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for the space of five minutes thereafter, all travel shall cease; all labor, business, recreation and active employment shall be suspended; and all persons within the territory of the State are recommended then to address their minds and hearts to thanksgiving for the continuance of peace for the past hundred years and to pray that peace may still endure.

Joint Resolution.

To provide for a replica of the Houdon Statue of George Washington, and provide for the appointment of a Commission to present the same to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whereas, The Commonwealth of Virginia is the owner of molds from the Houdon Statue of George Washington in the rotunda of the State Capitol, which were made for the purpose of reproducing said statue so that a replica might be placed in the National Statuary Hall in the Capitol of the United States at Washington, which has been accordingly done; and

Whereas, Said moulds can be used only by the authority of the General Assembly of Virginia, and are now in the custody of the manufacturers thereof, subject to the control of the General Assembly; and

Whereas, Unbroken peace and good will has existed between the United States and Great Britian for more than a century, and the people of Virginia entertain the warmest friendship for the people of their mother country;

Now, therefore, As a token of esteem and good will

Be it resolved, By the House of Delegates of Virginia, the Senate concurring, that a replica of said statue from said moulds be presented, aforesaid, to the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland.

2. That a commission, to be composed of the Governor, or such person or persons as he may name to represent him, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or such person or persons as they may designate to represent them, be, and the same is hereby constituted, with power and authority to have made from the moulds a replica in bronze of the said Houdon Statue of George Washington, and to present the same on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates be and is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars out of the contingent fund of the House for the purpose of cabling the United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James the Joint Resolution to provide for the presentation of a replica of the Houdon Statue.

Extract from Appropriation Bill.

See Acts of Assembly, 1914, page 413.

To pay the cost of making and expenses in presenting to the government of Great Britain a replica, or copy in bronze, of the Houdon Statue of George Washington, to be made from the moulds now owned by the State, under the direction of, and to be presented by a commission composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Delegates, or such person or persons, as they may each designate to represent them, and the Clerk of the House of Delegates, who shall also act as Secretary of the Commission, four thousand dollars.\$ 4,000.00

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, *Esquire*,
Clerk, House of Delegates,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:

This department has received from the American Ambassador at London, by cable, the request that it forward to you the following:

"I have unofficially sounded the foreign office in the sense of your telegram of the twenty-first instant informing me of the passage by the House and Senate of the State of Virginia of a resolution to present to the British nation a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington.

"Sir Edward Grey has expressed the liveliest satisfaction at this disposition on the part of Virginia and I await instructions, through the Secretary of State, to make the formal offer which I am sure will be most appreciatively accepted at the first meeting of the Cabinet."

The department will be glad to take such action in the matter as the State of Virginia may request.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

J. B. MOORE,
Counselor.

LONDON, *February 23, 1914.*

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Richmond, Va.

Favorable preliminary answer sent through Department State. Congratulations.

PAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1914.*

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Richmond, Va.

SIR:

In a confidential telegram to this department the American Ambassador at London requests the department to inform you that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has conveyed to him orally the appreciative acceptance by the British Prime Minister of the replica of Houdon's Statue of Washington, which the State of Virginia desires to present to the British government.

The Ambassador adds that the British government was touched by the cordial terms of, and was greatly pleased with, the resolution of the House of Delegates; and that on receipt from the Virginian authorities, through the Department of State and the American Ambassador at London, of a

definite written offer by the State of Virginia, written acceptance will be made.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

J. B. MOORE,

Counselor.

093.11141/19.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

RICHMOND, *March 21, 1914.*

J. B. MOORE, *Esq.,*

Counselor,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Reply to your courteous communications in relation to the presentation by Virginia to Great Britain of a replica of Houdon's Statue of Washington has been delayed until the General Assembly had made the necessary appropriation and the formal offer as indicated in your letter of third instant.

The Governor will communicate with your department upon the subject.

I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. WILLIAMS,

Clerk, House of Delegates.

Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States that portion of the resolution agreed to on February 20, 1914, which was cabled to the American Ambassador at London, and the Secretary of State of the United States is requested to communicate the same to the government of Great Britain and to ascertain its wishes in relation thereto.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, VA., *March 26, 1914.*

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

As you have already been officially informed by the Clerk of the House of Delegates, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a joint resolution



B. F. BUCHANAN
Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia

providing that a replica, or copy in bronze, of the Houdon Statue of General George Washington should be presented from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Replying to the tender, which was made by cable through your office while the General Assembly was in session, the Clerk of the House of Delegates was notified by the Honorable J. B. Moore, counselor of your department, that he was in receipt of a cablegram from the American Ambassador in London to the effect that the liveliest satisfaction had been expressed by Sir Edward Grey at this disposition on the part of Virginia, and that the Ambassador awaited instructions through the Secretary of State to make the formal offer, which he was sure would be appreciatively accepted at the first meeting of the Cabinet.

By a further concurrent resolution, the General Assembly directed me, as Governor of Virginia, to transmit to you that portion of the resolution, agreed to on February 20, 1914, which was cabled to the American Ambassador at London, with the request that the Secretary of State communicate the same to the government of Great Britain, and to ascertain its wishes in relation thereto.

I am, therefore, enclosing you herewith the resolution referred to, with the request that you transmit same through the regular channels to the government of Great Britain and Ireland.

Yours very truly,

H. C. STUART,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1914.

His Excellency,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in further relation to the desire of the State of Virginia to present to the British government a replica of Houdon's Statue of Washington.

In reply, I have the honor to say that, with reference to the previous correspondence, it has afforded the department pleasure to transmit copies of your letter and of its enclosure to the American Ambassador at London, with instructions formally to communicate to the British government the offer therein made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

ROBERT LANSING,
Counselor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May 15, 1914.*

His Excellency,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond.

SIR:

Referring to previous correspondence concerning the desire of the State of Virginia to present to the British government a replica of Houdon's Statue of Washington, with special reference to your letter of March 26, 1914, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch on the subject from the American Ambassador at London, covering a copy of a note from the foreign office making formal acceptance of this gift.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING,

Counselor.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
LONDON, *April 29, 1914.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR:

Replying to the department's instruction, No. 196, of April 1, 1914, with regard to the offer of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, I have the honor to report that immediately on receipt of the instruction under acknowledgment, I addressed a formal offer of the statue to His Majesty's government, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and am now in receipt of a note, dated April 24, 1914, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, from Sir Edward Grey, accepting this gift on behalf of his government and expressing their high appreciation for the gift and the sentiments which prompted its offer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WALTER HINES PAGE,

FOREIGN OFFICE,
LONDON, *April 24, 1914.*

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 14th instant, enclosing copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, to the effect that a replica of the Houdon Statue of

George Washington should be presented by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In thanking Your Excellency for this communication, I beg you will be so good as to cause to be conveyed to the General Assembly of Virginia the acceptance by His Majesty's government of this statue together with an expression of their high appreciation for the gift which it is proposed to present to them on this occasion of the one hundredth year of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

His Majesty's government also desire to say that they have been much gratified by the words of friendship and esteem contained in the resolution and most sincerely reciprocate the sentiments therein expressed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) E. GREY.

His Excellency,

The Honourable W. H. PAGE.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Richmond, May 16, 1914.

HON. ROBERT LANSING, *Counsellor,*

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15th, enclosing copies of despatch from the American Ambassador at London, and a copy of the note from the foreign office of Great Britain, making formal acceptance of the gift of a copy of the Houdon Statue of General Washington from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Very truly yours,

H. C. STUART,

Governor.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, *September 16, 1914.*

MY DEAR MR. WILMER:

While I was in London I went into the question of a position for Houdon's Statue of George Washington which Virginia is giving to us. As a result of conversations with Lionel Earle, Secretary to the Office of Works, and others, a position has been provisionally selected in Trafalgar Square, opposite the main entrance to the National Gallery. The figure would stand facing the square inside the railings which surround the building, and sufficiently raised on a base above them to afford an uninterrupted



RICHARD L. BREWER, JR.
Speaker of the House of Delegates

view of the statue. In selecting Trafalgar Square the authorities were guided by the consideration that it is not only a very beautiful site and is famous for its statue of Nelson, but is also one of the most frequented of London's public places. I am sending you a drawing showing the position which the monument would occupy in relation to the National Gallery.

I should be glad if you would call on the Governor of Virginia and explain these circumstances to him with my compliments. You should ask His Excellency whether the proposed arrangements meet the views of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

I should also be glad to know when it is proposed to send the statue, in order that arrangements may be made for receiving it on arrival in England.

I am, my dear Mr. Wilmer,

(Signed) CECIL SPRING RICE.

A. P. WILMER, *Esquire,*
British Vice-Consul,
Richmond, Va.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1914.*

MY DEAR MR. WILMER:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 19th instant, and to express the pleasure I feel that the site selected for Washington's Statue should have given so much satisfaction in Virginia.

I perfectly understand the desire to postpone giving the statue until after the war and the motives which prompted the suggestion will be fully appreciated in England. I have informed the authorities at home of the proposal, and I feel sure they will readily concur in it.

I am, my dear Mr. Wilmer,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) CECIL SPRING RICE.

A. P. WILMER, *Esquire,*
British Vice-Consul,
Richmond, Va.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 2, 1914.

His Excellency, The Right Honourable,

SIR CECIL SPRING RICE, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G.,
British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

In reply to your recent communications, I have the honor to advise you that the Commission appointed on the part of this State to present a copy of the Houdon Statue of General George Washington to the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland is much pleased with, and heartily approves of, the selection of Trafalgar Square as the site for the statue.

The time for the presentation will be left for future determination.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

H. C. STUART,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 1, 1921.

HONORABLE BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

In 1914 arrangements were made by the State Department, through the British Embassy, for the presentation by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the British government, of a copy of the Houdon Statue of Washington. The exigencies of war caused a postponement of the actual presentation, and the Commission constituted by the General Assembly of Virginia is now ready to carry forward the original design, and are arranging to sail for England after June 10, 1921. The Commission consists of—

WESTMORELAND DAVIS, Governor of Virginia,
B. F. BUCHANAN, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia,
RICHARD L. BREWER, JR., Speaker of the House of Delegates,
JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Clerk of the House of Delegates.

I deeply regret that the duties of my office make it impossible for me to leave Virginia at this time, and I have, therefore, designated Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, to represent me.*

It is my understanding that the arrangements for the presentation have been cared for, but I desire to acquaint you with the appointment, purpose and personnel of the Commission, and to bespeak for them your kind offices on their mission to England.

Yours very truly,

WESTMORELAND DAVIS,
Governor of Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 9, 1921.

The Honorable,
THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 1, 1921, in which, with reference to previous correspondence concerning the

* Subsequently, Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, was designated to represent the Governor in place of Dr. Alderman.

arrangements made in 1914 for the presentation by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the British government of a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, you inform me that the Commission constituted by the General Assembly of Virginia is now ready to carry forward the original design and that the Commission expects to sail for England some time after June 10, 1921.

In reply I have the honor to say that it affords me pleasure to send a copy of your letter to the American Ambassador at London, and to instruct him to bring the contents thereof to the attention of the foreign office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

The Honorable,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1921.

SIR:

Referring to your letter of February 1, 1921, in which, with reference to previous correspondence concerning the arrangements made in 1914 for the presentation by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the British government of a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, you announced that the Commission constituted by the General Assembly of Virginia was ready to carry forward the original design and that it was expected that the Commission would sail for England some time after June 10, 1921, I have now the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram, No. 307, of April 14, 1921, from the American Embassy at London, in response to the department's instruction of February 9th.

The Embassy reports that it has been requested by the British government to transmit an invitation to the Commission to stay in London as the guests of the British government for eight days.

I shall be glad to be informed of the reply which you desire shall be made to the British government's invitation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Honorable CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND, April 26, 1921.

SIR:

Referring to your letter of April 21, 1921 (Di 093.11141/36) which conveys to the Commission, constituted by the General Assembly of Virginia



JOHN W. WILLIAMS

*Clerk of the House of Delegates and
Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia*

to present, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the British government, a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, an invitation to stay in London as the guest of the British government for eight days, I am writing to advise you that the Commission will sail on the S. S. Lapland, leaving New York, June 11, 1921, for Plymouth, and to request that you convey to the British government the acceptance by the Commission of the kind invitation to stay in London for the period of eight days.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WESTMORELAND DAVIS,

Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May 3, 1921.*

The Honorable,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 26, 1921, in which, in response to mine of April 21, you ask that the British government be informed of the acceptance of the invitation extended by it to the Commission to present to Great Britain a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington to stay in London as guests of the British government for eight days.

In reply, I have the honor to say that the American Chargè d' Affaires, *ad interim*, at London has been instructed to inform the foreign office of the acceptance by the Commission of the invitation, and that he has been advised that the Commission will sail on the steamship Lapland, which is scheduled to leave New York June 11, 1921, for Plymouth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, *May 4, 1921.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to your letter of May 3, 1921 (Di. 093.11141/37) advising me that the Embassy at London has informed the British foreign office of the acceptance of their invitation and the date of sailing of the Commission, has been received, for which you will accept my thanks.

I am writing to express the hope of the Commission that the American

Embassy in London will co-operate with the Virginia Commission in making the gift by Virginia of the Houdon Statue of Washington to the British nation a happy event in our national as well as our State life, and that this desire on the part of the Commission be communicated by you to the American authorities in London.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WESTMORELAND DAVIS,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *May 10, 1921.*

The Honorable,

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 4, 1921, in which, in response to mine of the 3d instant, advising you that the American Embassy at London had informed the British foreign office of the acceptance of the invitation extended by it to the Virginia Commission to stay in London for eight days as guests of the British government on the occasion of the presentation to Great Britain of the replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, you express the hope of the Commission that the Embassy at London will co-operate with the Virginia Commission in the presentation of the statue.

In reply, I have the honor to say that a copy of your letter has been sent to the Embassy and that it has been instructed to render every possible assistance in the matter.

In this relation, I beg to enclose two copies of a despatch from the Embassy, forwarding a copy of a note from the foreign office extending the formal invitation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Enclosures:

From Great Britain, No. 4495,
April 14, 1921.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, *April 14, 1921.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR:

Referring to the department's despatch, No. 1173, of February 9, 1921, and my telegram, No. 307, of today's date, in connection with the presenta-

tion to Great Britain of a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of a note received today from the foreign office (No. A2317/205/45) transmitting, on behalf of the British government, an invitation to the members of the Commission to be the guests of the British government in London for a period of eight days for the purpose of effecting the presentation of the statue.

I note that the Commission will sail on S. S. Lapland on June 11th, and I shall have the honor of communicating further with you as soon as information is received from the foreign office as to the arrangements for the dates and details of the visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BUTLER WRIGHT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. I.,

12th April, 1921.

SIR:

With reference to Mr. Davis' note, No. 93, of the 5th ultimo, relative to the proposed visit of the Virginia Commission for the presentation of a replica of Houdon's Statue of George Washington to this nation, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington has been informed that the Commission will sail on S. S. Lapland on June 11th and that they desire that the presentation of the statue should be made on the 30th June.

It will afford His Majesty's government great pleasure to receive the visit of the Commission, and I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to convey to the members of the Commission an invitation to stay in London as the guests of His Majesty's government for a period of eight days for the purpose of effecting the presentation of the statue. The proposed final dates and details of the visit are being arranged by the competent departments of His Majesty's government, and I shall not fail to inform you as soon as these arrangements have been completed. In the meantime I have the honour to request that you will transmit this information to your government and express the hope of His Majesty's government that the visit of the Commission may be a pleasant and a memorable one.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(For the Secretary of State),

(Signed) R. SPERLING.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, *May 16, 1921.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Your letter of May 10, 1921, enclosing copies of despatches from the Embassy, forwarding a copy of a note from the foreign office extending formal invitation to the Virginia Commission that will present to Great Britain a replica of the Houdon Statue of Washington, has been received.

The Virginia Commission will be gratified to know that the Embassy at London will co-operate with them in the performance of their mission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WESTMORELAND DAVIS,
Governor.

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